DESIGNS BY Gloria & Pat

PRECIOUS MOMENTS™

PM Freebie

There Is A Christian Welcome Here

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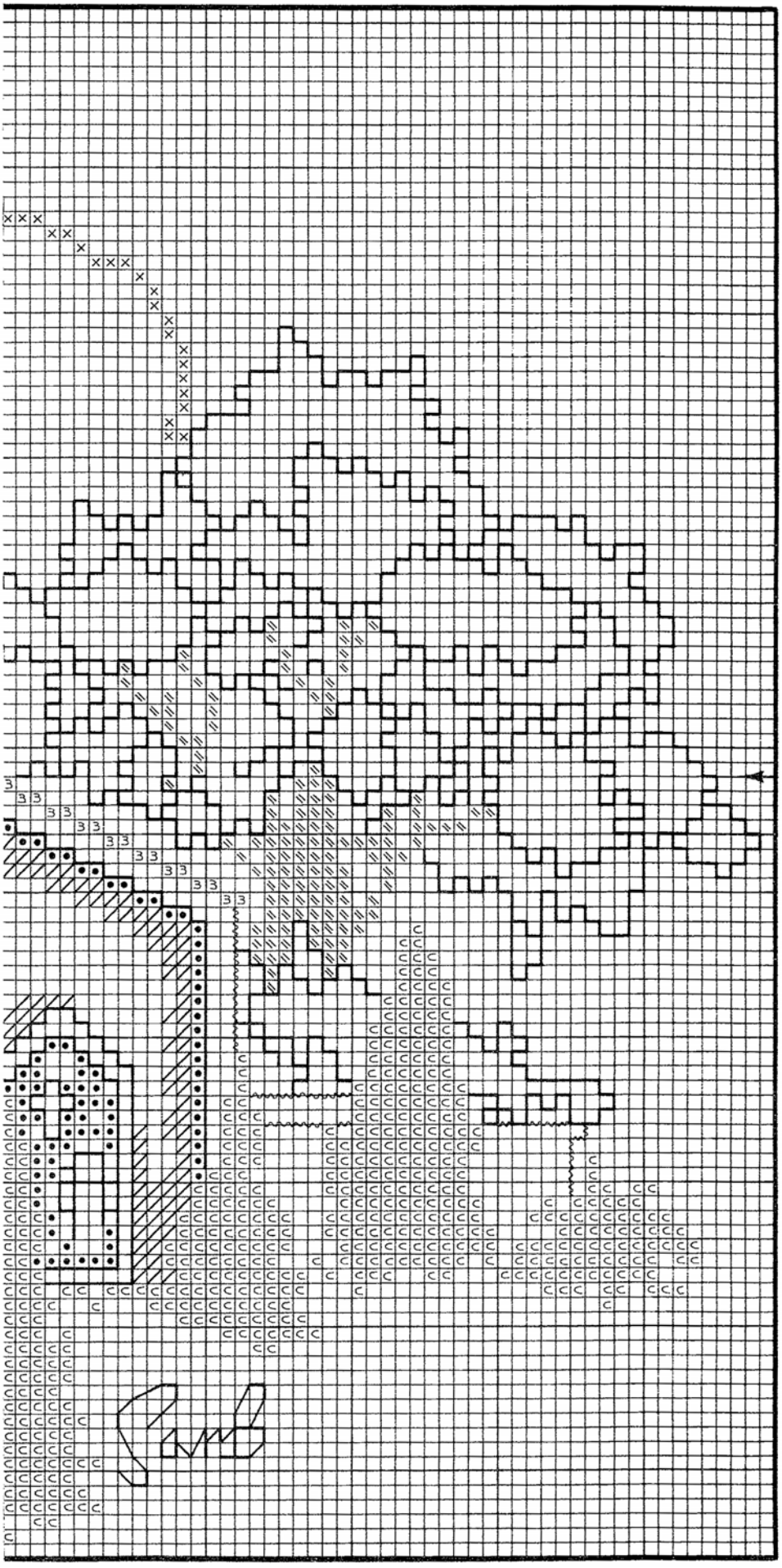

"THERE IS A CHRISTIAN WELCOME HERE"

Special Instructions: Be sure to read all instructions before beginning. It is important to read the instructions and illustrations on the back front cover (especially the 1/4 and 3/4 stitches

The floss in this kit has been separated into hanks for easier identification. Be sure to separate and identify each hank of colors before beginning.

See complete instructions on the other side of sheet.

	DMC#	Color Name
·	White	White
ıı	677	Old Gold - Vy. Lt.
—	948	Peach Flesh - Vy. Lt.
3	356	Terra Cotta - Med.
●	842	Beige Brown - Vy. Lt.
/	842 *	Beige Brown - Vy. Lt.
6	840	Beige Brown - Med.
X	3753	Antique Blue - Ultra Vy. Lt.
V	762	Pearl Grey - Vy. Lt.
∩	676	Old Gold - Lt.
o	754	Peach Flesh - Lt.
\\	841	Beige Brown - Lt.
S	738	Tan - Vy. Lt.
I	3033	Mocha Brown - Vy. Lt.
c	955	Nile Green - Lt.
▲	930	Antique Blue - Dk.
BS)	3790	Beige Grey - Ultra Dk.
BS)	503	Blue Green - Med.
BS)	420	Hazel Nut Brown - Dk.
BS)	317	Pewter Grey

**Note:* When stitching the symbol / on the chapel use half stitches following the same direction as symbol (lower left hand corner to top right hand corner with 1 strand of floss.

Add a little white stitch to eyes where marked ◊.

Backstitch (BS) in order given:
Backstitch angel's head and hands (excluding ∿∿) in 420.
Backstitch gown (including ∿∿ at hands) in 317.
Backstitch wings and flutter marks in 420.
Backstitch shoes in 3790.
Backstitch ∿∿ and chandelier in 840.
Backstitch chapel (including ∿∿) sidewalk and "Sam B" in 840.
Backstitch tree tops in 503.

Design Area: 105 × 138

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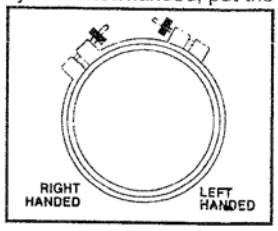
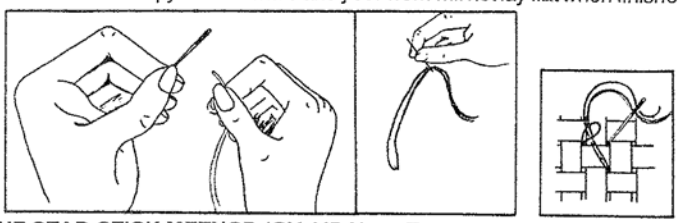
Counted Thread Cross Stitch Basic Information And Method

1. **TO KEEP THE FABRIC FROM RAVELING . . .** You have 3 choices: 1) Whip around the edges with floss or sewing thread; 2) zig-zag on machine; 3) use liquid Fray Check. (We do not recommend using tape.)
2. **CENTERING YOUR DESIGN . . .** It is important where you make your first stitch, as it will place the finished design on your material . Find the center of your fabric by folding it in half and half again. (Do not crease fabric. Creases in cotton are sometimes difficult to remove.) Pinch the center and baste center lines or mark with a pin. (When basting, use same color thread as fabric. Dark thread against light fabric will leave a color line when basting is removed.) Find the centerpoint of your chart by following the arrows to the center. Each square on the chart represents a square on the fabric. From the centerpoint count up to the top row of the design . . . Then count left and begin as indicated by the arrow.
3. **PLACE FABRIC IN HOOP . . .** And gently pull until taut and tighten screw. The screw should be in the "ten o'clock" position . If you are left'handed, put the screw at the "two o'clock" position. This will keep your floss from becoming tangled in the screw with each stitch (see illustration). Use a plastic hoop and be sure to wash it often in warm soapy water. This is to get rid of the natural oil that accumulates from your hands. Don't leave your hoop on a project when not being worked on. When washed the floss will return to its original state. (W a s h hands often, do not use hand lotion.)



4. **FLOSS . . .** When separating the floss, hold tightly all 6 strands between your thumb and forefinger (using left hand if you are right-handed) pull out one strand at a time and put back together the number of strands of floss needed for stitching.
5. **NEVER KNOT YOUR THREAD . . .** There are 2 ways to start your stitching. (1) Hold an inch of thread behind the fabric and secure it by the first two or three stitches you make. (2) (See illustration.) The loop method is used only when you use an even (2-4-6) number of strands. This kit calls for 2 strands. Take one strand of floss 30" long and fold it in half. Thread needle, pull loop end lower than the 2 cut ends. Bring your needle up through the fabric until the cut ends appear. As you go back through to make your first half cross, take your needle through the loop and it will "lock" leaving no "tail" on the back of your fabric. Knots make a bumpy back surface and your work will not lay flat when finished.

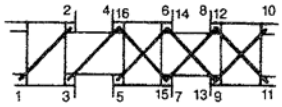


6. **THE STAB-STICK METHOD (ON AIDA) . . .** To avoid pulling the fabric out of shape, the stab-stick is done in two motions -- straight up and then down -- keeping the fabric taut. Do not pull the floss tight. By using this method, the floss lies just where you want it--and it will not be pulled too tightly. When working your design, the same hole in the fabric will often be used for more than one stitch.
7. **TWISTED THREAD . . .** If your floss becomes twisted, just drop your needle and let it hang down. It will unwind by itself--floss appears thinner as it twists and does not cover as well. Pat drops her needle to untwist every 2 or 3 stitches. You can also give a twist of your needle after each stitch if you prefer.
8. **TO FINISH ALL THREADS . . .** Run needle under three to five stitches on the back of your design and cut close.
9. **NEEDLES . . .** No needle should be left in the design area of your work. No matter how good the needle might be, in time it may rust.
10. **LOOSE THREADS ON THE BACK OF WORK . . .** Don't jump too far from one area to another (not more than 2 squares) . . . finish off and start again. Loose threads, especially dark colors, will show through on the front.
11. **WASHING INSTRUCTIONS . . .** Completed design should be washed. We suggest that you use Easy Wash or any other mild soap. Rinse well under cold running water. Roll wet work in terry towel. Do not twist. Press with hot iron (Pat puts a white pressing cloth over her piece . . . just in case!) with right side face down on terry cloth towel. (The loops in the towel help your stitches to "pop up.") Be sure the entire piece of fabric is **completely** dry after ironing. Do not leave your piece in the wet towel overnight. Cotton fabric takes on its own natural shape and wrinkles are hard to get out when dry.

CROSS STITCH INSTRUCTIONS

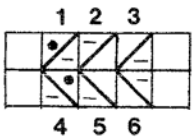
FULL CROSS STITCH

Be sure that all your stitches lay in the same direction. Bottom stitches in one direction and top stitches in the opposite direction. We work our stitches from the bottom left-hand corner to the top right-hand corner, then return in the opposite direction.

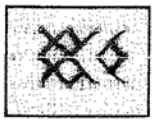


¼ STITCH

How to recognize ¼ stitches on your chart:



How ¼ stitches look on fabric:



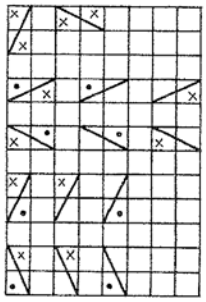
Helpful Hints

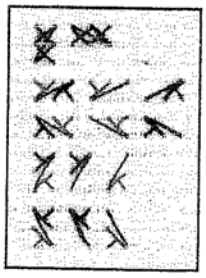
1. Stitch from corner to center using color indicated by symbol.
2. Backstitch last in color given in instructions.

Special Note: If there are *NO* backstitch instructions given, stitch the backstitch line in the color most predominant in that area of design.

¾ STITCH

How to recognize ¾ stitches on your chart: *How ¾ stitches look on fabric*



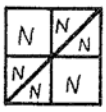


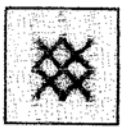
Helpful Hints

1. When a backstitch line crosses 2 squares vertically or horizontally and the symbols are the same on either side of the backstitch, this will indicate that these are full cross stitches (as shown in illustration #1). Backstitch last in color given in instructions.
2. If the symbols are different on either side of the backstitch, this will indicate that ¾ stitches should be used in the color indicated by the symbol on either side of the backstitch (as shown in illustration #2 and #3). Backstitch last in color given in instructions.

SYMBOL WITH BACKSTITCH

When there is backstitch over one square and the symbol is the same on either side of the backstitch, make a full cross stitch in that square. Backstitch last in color given in instructions.

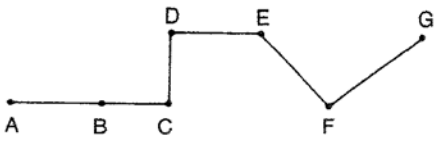




BACKSTITCHING INSTRUCTIONS

Backstitching (BS) is a part of some designs—also used for lettering. The purpose of the backstitch is to form a continuous line with each stitch touching. It may travel in any direction.

up at B - down at A
up at C - down at B
up at D - down at C
up at E - down at D
up at F - down at E
up at G - down at F



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